



# APUSH Reading Quiz 12—ANSWERS!

## The Second War for Independence & The Upsurge of Nationalism (1812-1824)

- Which of the following is NOT true?
  - Spain sold Florida to the United States because they feared the U.S would soon take it by force.
  - The Monroe Doctrine was a response to the apparent intentions of the Russians in Alaska and Oregon.
  - John Marshall was a strict constructionist.**
  - Of the first five Presidents of the United States, four were from Virginia.
  - There were free blacks in Missouri at the time of the Missouri Compromise.
- The Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States
  - was not concerned with the type of governments that other countries might have.
  - was concerned only with the type of government that the countries of the Western Hemisphere might have.
  - would not tolerate any new European colonization in the New World.**
  - claimed the Western Hemisphere as its exclusive zone of influence.
  - was prepared to drive out by force any Western European power that would not give up its colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
- The Hartford Convention of 1814 focused on
  - revising military strategy against the British in the stalemated War of 1812.
  - the creation of a national bank to stabilize U.S. currency and establish U.S. credit overseas.
  - Federalist desires for a massive rewriting of the Constitution to neutralize the power of Southern Republicans.**
  - Republican desires for lessened federal control and increased states' rights.
  - devising plans to convince Canada to join the War of 1812 and declare its independence against England.
- Which of these four is *least* related to the others?
  - Hartford Convention
  - Canada
  - James Madison
  - the Monroe Doctrine**
  - the Treaty of Ghent
- The period between 1816 and 1825 is notable in the political history of the United States because
  - states began eliminating slavery as an economic system.
  - there was an "era of good feelings" throughout the nation.
  - there was an absence of hotly contested issues at the national level.
  - there was no well-organized two party political system in the nation**
  - statesmen generally agreed to subordinate the power of the federal government to states rights.
- Canada became an important battleground in the War of 1812 because
  - it was the economic hub of the New England economy.
  - Canadians would be willing to help the Americans overthrow the imperial yoke of British rule.
  - Americans wanted Canadian land.**
  - most of the American army was already located in Canada.
  - none of the above
- Which of the following occurred during the "Era of Good Feelings"?
  - the Federalist Party became the Democratic Party.
  - the Federalist Party made gains in both houses of Congress.
  - after initial losses, the Federalist Party became the dominant party in American politics.
  - a Federalist candidate won the Presidency.
  - none of the above**
- The most significant result of the American victory at the Battle of New Orleans is that
  - it occurred one day prior to the signing of the Treaty of Ghent.
  - it forced the British to give up land and political concessions to the United States in the Treaty of Ghent.
  - it led to the celebration of Andrew Jackson and his soldiers in American legend and folklore**
  - it made Andrew Jackson a contender for the presidency in the next election.
  - it forced the British to recognize American dominance in North America.
- Which of the following statements about the "American System" is correct?
  - It was set up by the Treaty of Ghent at the end of the War of 1812.
  - It was strongly promoted by Andrew Jackson.
  - It permitted immigrants to be naturalized after living in the United States for five years.
  - It was designed to meet the nation's need for economic progress and self-sufficiency.**
  - It called for an end to the European presence in South America.
- While Chief Justice John Marshall presided over the Supreme Court, its decisions
  - were generally protective of states' rights.
  - showed no clear leaning toward either a broad or strict interpretation of the Constitution.
  - laid the groundwork for a broad interpretation of the Constitution.**
  - laid the groundwork for a strict interpretation of the Constitution.
  - were hostile to the development of business.

11. Which of the following was *not* a result of the War of 1812?
- It encouraged the development of American manufacturing.
  - It increased respect from foreign nations.
  - It solved the problems of neutral rights on the sea.**
  - It fostered a feeling of patriotism in American society.
  - It illustrated that the U.S. was divided and highlighted sectional tensions in the nation.
12. The following are results of the Missouri Compromise *except*
- Missouri was admitted as free state.**
  - Maine was admitted as a free state
  - most of the Louisiana Territory would come into the Union as free territory
  - north of the latitude line of 36 degrees and 30 minutes would be closed to slavery
  - the number of free and slave states would be kept exactly even.
13. Which of the following did *not* reflect the spirit of nationalism that characterized the U.S. during the period 1816-1824?
- decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court between 1816-1824
  - The Monroe Doctrine
  - The Tariff of 1816
  - The Talmadge Amendment**
  - The bill to recharter of the Second Bank of the U.S.
14. Which *best* accounts for the spirit of nationalism that was dominant in the United States 1815-1824?
- Americans had felt unified behind a common purpose during the War of 1812.**
  - Changes in American politics created an "era of the common man" that left many Americans feeling nationalistic.
  - Economic rivalry with England and France had disappeared.
  - The Federalist party had near unanimous political support and had replaced opposing political factions.
  - Americans were elated by the great concessions that had been won by the Treaty of Ghent.
15. Which pair of issues aroused the *most* controversy in 1819 and 1820?
- internal improvements & Latin American independence
  - slavery in Missouri & Latin American independence
  - slavery in Missouri & an economic crisis in the U.S.**
  - Monroe's re-election to the presidency & an economic crisis in the U.S.
  - slavery in Missouri & Monroe's re-election the presidency
16. The Treaty of 1818 with Great Britain accomplished, in part, which of the following?
- It granted British acknowledgement of certain U.S. claims to the Louisiana Purchase territories to the east of the Mississippi River.
  - It secured U.S. rights to the Florida territory.
  - It provided for a joint occupation of ten years in the Oregon Country by both the U.S. and Britain.**
  - It defined navigation rights for both nations on the Great Lakes and provided for limitations to naval armaments in that region.
  - It finally settled Loyalist land and property confiscation claims dating to the American Revolution
17. Which of the following is true of the Constitutional amendments proposed at the Hartford Convention?
- They intended to resolve the problems of territorial expansion of slavery.
  - They intended to bring about an immediate end to the War of 1812.
  - They attempted to make sure that Republicans controlled congress.
  - They were an attempt to limit the power of the federal government.**
  - If ratified, they would have increased the authority of the Presidency at the expense of Congress.
18. The Hartford Convention had long-term significance because it
- encouraged Britain to sign the Treaty of Ghent.
  - presented a major challenge to Madison's domestic policies.
  - forced repeal of the Embargo Act of 1807.
  - organized national opposition to the War of 1812.
  - none of the above**
19. One major reason that President Monroe issued the "Monroe Doctrine" was to
- establish the U.S. as a military power in Latin America.
  - insulate the western hemisphere from European conflict.**
  - forward American banking interests in Latin America.
  - support the Greek revolt against the Ottoman Empire.
  - promote the interests of Russia over those of Britain and France.
20. One of the reasons New England opposed the "American System" was because
- its Tariff of 1816 hurt its emerging textile industry.
  - they believed its funding for internal improvements would drain away their population to the West and the frontier.**
  - they objected to the Bank of the U.S.
  - they favored the Hamiltonian financial plan and saw no need for its revision.
  - none of the above